

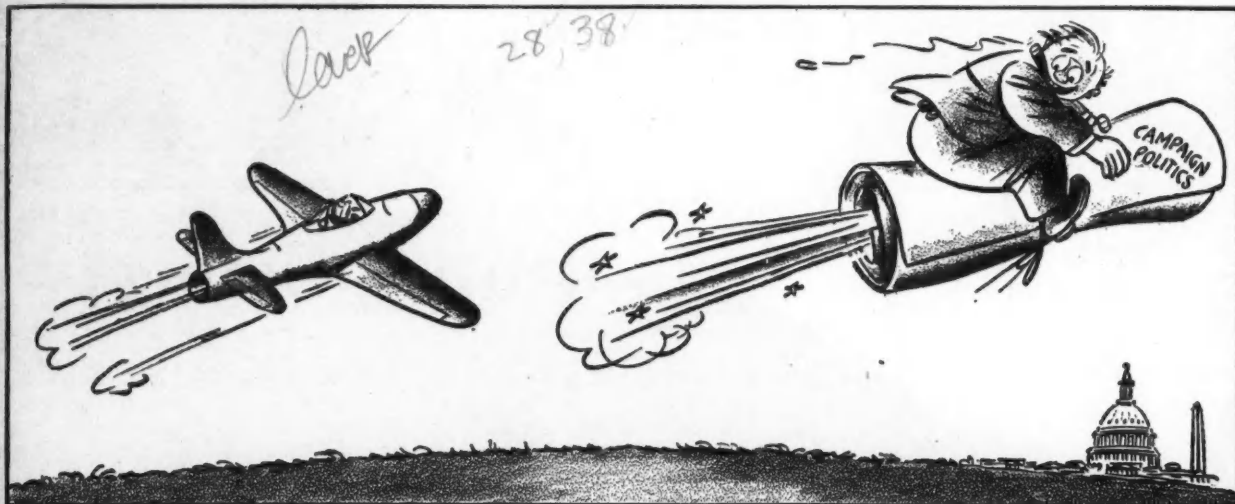
The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

VOLUME XVII, NUMBER 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1947



"Huh! Talk about speed—I'm in 1948 already."

HERLOCK IN WASHINGTON POST

U. S. Political Scene Today

First Phase of the Work Leading Up to Next Year's Presidential Election Has Begun, with a Number of Candidates Already Testing Their Strength

IN the United States it takes about a year to elect a President; hence one year in four is alive with political discussions and maneuverings looking toward the election. The most intense phase of the campaign comes, of course, during the period beginning with the nominating conventions at which the parties name their candidates, and closing with the actual voting early in November. These conventions are usually held late in June or early in July of the election year.

But long before that the candidates in each party who are seeking the nomination are active. Months before the conventions meet they are busy rounding up delegates, seeking the support of the public.

We are now in the midst of this first phase of the next presidential campaign. The election is a little more than a year away. It will be held in November, 1948, but the pre-convention contest is already under way.

Most of the activity is to be found in the Republican camp. It now appears that President Truman will be nominated next summer by the Democrats. Something may happen between now and then to change plans, but as things stand today the President will be the Democratic selection if he wants to try for another term, and he apparently does.

On the Republican side the situation is different. The contest for the nomination in that party is wide open. Gallup polls show Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, who ran unsuccessfully against President Roosevelt in 1944, to be the most popular of Republican possibilities for 1948.

The New York Governor has not declared himself a presidential candidate, but a few weeks ago he made a trip through the West, talking with Republican leaders and planning for the coming campaign. Senator Robert A. Taft, leading contender against Dewey, is now starting on a tour of the Pacific states to win support.

Thus far Governor Dewey has remained silent on national and international issues. His supporters acclaim him for the way he has served his state as chief executive. They say he has handled the problems of New York well, that he has chosen officials under him successfully, and that he can be depended upon to formulate policies in broader fields wisely when the time comes.

Senator Taft is in a different position. As the Republican leader in the Senate he has had occasion to take a stand on most of the important problems of the day, at least upon those which have come before the Senate. Consequently, his views on vital issues are well known.

For example, the Ohio Senator has stood for the removal of price controls, the reduction of government expenses, the lowering of federal taxes.

He favors federal aid to education. He wants a government-supported health program, but a less drastic one than that urged by President Truman. As co-author of the Taft-Hartley Labor Act, he has sought to curb the power of unions. He has supported most of the Truman-Marshall foreign policies.

Though Dewey and Taft are now in the lead for the Republican nomination, it is not certain that either will have the support of a majority of the delegates when the national party convention meets next summer. In that case some other Republican may be named as standard bearer.

Among those most discussed are Harold Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, and Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who

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Progress Shown On Marshall Plan

Europe to Report Needs Soon and We Will Decide Extent of Our Help

MORE than two hundred million people of western Europe are placing great hopes in the Marshall Plan for the recovery of their war-stricken nations. This month their leaders are taking the second step outlined by the plan: reporting to the United States on the resources which their countries can pool in a joint program of reconstruction, and suggesting at the same time what American aid will be required to round out the effort.

Further work on the plan must now begin on this side of the Atlantic. Government officials and members of Congress will examine the lists of raw materials, food, and manufactured products which the 16 countries of western Europe say they can provide for themselves under present conditions. At the same time, a study will be made of the amount of American assistance which those countries believe they will require for recovery.

Our officials will then map out the details of a program of relief for Europe which can be presented to the entire Congress at the session beginning in January. Some of the senators and representatives will be prepared at that time to sponsor the program, for they will have played a leading part during the fall in getting it ready for final debate.

During the weeks ahead, we shall therefore hear even more about the Marshall Plan than we have since June, when it was first proposed in a speech by U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall. The plan has

(Concluded on page 6)

Thoughts for Troubled Days

By Walter E. Myer

THERE is an old song that runs like this:

"When I pretend I'm gay
I never feel that way;
I'm only painting the clouds with sunshine."

I wonder if that is true of your classmates, your neighbor, your best friend. You probably wouldn't know it if it were. People talk freely enough about their petty annoyances and grievances, but many of them keep their most deep-seated troubles, their most gnawing anxieties, locked up in their hearts.

From hidden worries, few are free. If you could look into the minds of the calmest or gayest of your companions you would probably see problems which they find it difficult to overcome. There would be problems about the home life, about the health or welfare of relatives, about their own social experiences, about their future security, countless fears and worries which darken their lives.

As if these personal concerns were not serious enough, all minds are clouded these days by far-flung dangers which threaten us. We are in the grip of world-wide forces over which the individual seems to have little control—forces which seem to be sweeping us toward an atomic and bacteriological war which, if the trend is not checked, may destroy all that we most dearly cherish.

Long ago Robert Burns pictured the unpleasant side of human behavior in a few words:

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Never in history have these lines seemed truer than they do today. I would not be so inconsiderate as to trouble you with these facts about human experience if there were not something that you can do about it. You can make a contribution to happiness by making and keeping this resolution:

"I shall not by word or act, by anything I may do or fail to do, add to the burdens of anyone I know in my home, my school or among any of my associates. I shall abstain from disturbing or hurtful remarks. I shall give friendship and loyalty to all my acquaintances."

"I shall inform myself about national and international issues, and I shall use my influence, however small it may be, toward the maintaining of peace among men. In a world that feels the hard hand of cruelty I shall range myself on the humane side, and I shall practice my principles of good will, tolerance and sympathy in every human contact I may make."

Keep this resolution before you, live by it, and your contribution to others will be great.



Walter E. Myer

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CHALLENGERS? These four men are possible candidates for President Truman's office in 1948. Left to right they are: Thomas Dewey, Robert Taft, and Harold Stassen, all contenders for the Republican nomination for the presidency; and General Dwight Eisenhower, who might conceivably be chosen as the candidate of either party.

Parties Get Ready for Presidential Contest

(Concluded from page 1)

is the most influential of the Republicans on questions of foreign policy. Governor Warren of California, who has had the support of Democrats as well as Republicans in his own state, is another possibility.

In case none of the prominent candidates should secure a majority the convention might turn to General Dwight Eisenhower or some other military leader. It is more probable that this will happen if, by the time the convention meets, the country should be in the midst of a serious international crisis.

It is conceivable that General Eisenhower might be named by the Democrats if, for any reason, considerable opposition to President Truman should develop. The General, being a military man, has not talked politics, and his position on current issues or his party preference is not known.

Voters' Power

The voters in each party have the power, if they care to exercise it, to decide who their party candidate shall be. This fact becomes apparent when we examine the process by which nominations are made.

The national convention of each party will consist of delegates from all the states. Each state will send approximately twice as many delegates as its representation in Congress. To be nominated for the presidency, a candidate must receive the votes of a majority of these delegates.

The state delegates are selected, either directly or indirectly, by the voters of each party. The Republican voters elect delegates to the Republican convention and the Democratic voters in each state choose the delegates to their convention.

In more than half the states the voting is indirect. The members of a party do not actually elect the delegates to the national convention. Instead they elect delegates to a state or congressional district convention, and this convention then chooses the delegates to the national meeting. In about 15 states the party members elect directly their state's delegates to the national convention.

In either case the ordinary party voters have it within their power to decide who the state's delegates shall be and what candidate for the presidential nomination these delegates shall support. They can do this if they vote in the party elections.

In actual practice most voters do not do this. Rarely do more than a third of them go to the trouble of

voting at the party elections, or "primaries" as such elections are called.

They thus leave the selection of national convention delegates to party leaders, professional politicians and selfish pressure groups. If then, at the national convention, their state delegation helps to nominate for the presidency a candidate whom they do not like, they have only themselves to blame.

This lack of interest in party politics is a weakness of American democracy. If that weakness is to be remedied each Republican and each Democrat should study the record, the views, and the abilities of all the candidates who are being considered for his party's nomination. He should make his choice, and support the man who, in his opinion, should be nominated. He should vote at the party primaries, or, if he is too young to vote, he should exert influence by expressing his views.

If one waits to begin a study of the political situation, and if he waits to exert influence within his party, until next summer, it will be too late. Now is the time to begin participation in the selection of a President.

During the coming months a great deal of attention will be given not only to candidates but to issues. President Truman, as head of the Democratic Party, will try to make a record which a majority of the people will approve. The Republican Congress will do the same. Every step taken by the executive and legislative branches of the government will be closely watched. Nearly everything that happens, every policy that is adopted, will have some relation to the presidential campaign.

No one can say with certainty what

issues will seem most important a year from now. Events move swiftly these days, and problems not now foreseen may dominate our thinking next summer and fall. The big issues of the campaign, in its last stages, may be built around new problems.

Differences have already developed between the parties, however, on a number of important questions and it seems likely that these issues will play a part in the coming political debate. Among them are the following:

Cost of Living First

The high cost of living: The Democrats say that the Republicans are responsible since they, against President Truman's wishes, removed price controls more than a year ago. The Republicans declare that the Democratic administration, in an effort to win the support of labor, encouraged wage increases which added to the costs of production and resulted in higher prices all along the line.

The housing shortage: Many people believe that if there had been wise and constructive leadership in the government we would not be in the housing mess that we are today. Is the Republican Congress or the Democratic President chiefly to blame?

Governmental economy: Was the Democratic administration wasteful in holding up government expenses, or did the Republicans, by drastic cutting, cripple useful government services?

Labor policy: Was the Taft-Hartley Act, passed by the Republican Congress over the President's veto, a fair measure to protect the public and employers against labor abuses, or did it unjustly curb the power of unions?

Taxation: Should federal taxes have

been lowered as the Republicans insisted, or was the Democratic President justified in his position that the time had not come for taking such a step?

Foreign policy: No clear-cut issues relating to foreign policy have yet developed, for both parties have tried to keep international questions out of politics. It is expected, though, that the extent of America's aid to European nations, American policy with respect to Russia, and other vital problems of foreign policy may become subjects of partisan debate during the presidential campaign.

The issues which have been briefly mentioned, and other important national and international problems which may play a part in the presidential campaign, will be explained week by week in THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.

A citizen who is interested in the welfare of his country and in the success of democracy, should study these problems carefully and impartially; should study them so thoroughly that he can make up his mind what the government should do in dealing with them.

Next Step

After he has done this he should examine the positions of the parties and candidates to see which party and which candidate seems to be most nearly in agreement with his own ideas and convictions. Then, and not till then, will he be able intelligently to decide which party and candidate to support.

The final step is to support actively the party and candidate of his choice. If he is a voter he should cast his ballot in primaries and in the general election. If he is not old enough to vote he may, as we have pointed out, exert influence by expressing his views, thus helping to mould public opinion. The better informed he is, and the more facts that he has at his command, the more his friends and relatives will be impressed by his arguments.

Congress met this year from January through July. During that time, more than 7,000 measures were submitted for the lawmakers to study. Of this total, 551 were approved by the House and Senate. President Truman signed 519, making them laws of the land. He vetoed 32, and his disapproval prevented them from becoming laws. Of the 519 laws passed, the large majority, of course, were of minor importance.

Coming Articles in American Observer

The second issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER will be largely devoted to the United Nations. This material will appear in connection with United Nations Week, September 14 to 20. Articles will include a description of the UN at work, the achievements and failures of the organization thus far, and a pro-and-con discussion of whether the United States should take the lead in trying to eliminate the veto power of the big nations in the Security Council.

In other early issues we shall publish major articles on the following

subjects: Western Hemisphere Plans for Cooperation; American Economic Strength and Weakness; Indonesia; U. S. Foreign and Military Policies; Atomic Deadlock; Housing Situation; Our Trusteeship Program in the Pacific.

This advance notice of subjects is for the purpose of assisting those readers who may wish to do some preliminary reading on the articles to come. It is understood, of course, that sudden developments in the news may compel us to make changes in the list.

Congress Committees

Although Lawmakers Are Not Now in Session, Investigations Of Foreign Needs and Other Subjects Continue

EVEN though Congress has adjourned until January, a large number of congressional committees are at work making investigations during the recess. Most of the standing committees—15 in the Senate and 19 in the House of Representatives—will be active. In addition there are a number of joint committees, composed of members of both bodies of Congress, and several special committees created to investigate specific problems. Among the more important of these groups are the following:

Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Divided into three groups, the committee will attempt to find out why consumer goods cost so much. Beginning about the middle of September, hearings will be held in the East, Midwest, and Far West.

Joint Committee on Housing. The 14-man committee will look into the high cost of house construction. It will investigate certain labor practices and building regulations as the possible causes of excessive housing costs. The group will try to find out if some suppliers of building materials are banding together to keep prices up.

Senate National Defense Investigating Committee. This special committee under Senator Brewster of Maine is trying to find out if our government was cheated in certain deals when it purchased war materials. It also wants to know the extent to which manufacturers may have applied pressure on influential people to get wartime orders for goods.

In August a part of the committee began investigating large war contracts awarded Howard Hughes, the airplane manufacturer, for planes that have not yet been delivered. During the hearings, which attracted wide attention, Elliott Roosevelt, son of the former President, testified that he had never used his family relationship to secure contracts for Hughes. After two weeks, with the investigation still incomplete, the inquiry adjourned until November.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee. A five-man subcommittee headed by Senator Smith of New Jersey is now in Europe to check the effectiveness of the Voice of America radio broadcast and other information pro-

grams through which we are trying to tell Europe about the United States.

Senate Public Lands Committee. Four committee members are now in Alaska making a study in anticipation of Senate action next year on Alaska's application for statehood. The chairman of the committee, Senator Butler of Nebraska, will also inspect a number of irrigation and reclamation projects in the western United States.

Senate Judiciary Committee. A subcommittee under Senator Revercomb of West Virginia is expected to investigate laws concerning immigration and the possible admission of war refugees to the United States. Further hearings on tideland oil fields may also be held.

House Foreign Affairs Committee. A special group of 19, selected from 15 different House committees, is now studying economic conditions in Europe. The committee is trying to find out what resources the European nations have and what they lack. When the House is later asked to supply funds to aid Europe under the Marshall plan, the findings of this committee will guide the members in whatever action they may take. A group of Senators plans to go to Europe in October to make a similar economic study.

House Un-American Activities Committee. An investigation of communist influence in the motion picture industry will get under way in the latter part of September. It is expected there will be other investigations of communist activity in various parts of the United States.

House Small Business Committee. Under the chairmanship of Representative Ploeser of Missouri, the committee is finding out how the "little" business man can successfully compete with large business enterprises. Hearings have already been held in Washington and will be continued in various parts of the country.

House Education and Labor Committee. A subcommittee under Representative Kearns of Pennsylvania has already conducted hearings in California on the actions of James Petrillo, president of the leading musicians' union in the country. There will be more hearings in Washington later.



SMILES

"I beg your pardon," said the fat man, returning to his seat for the second game of a doubleheader, "did I step on your feet as I went out?"

"Yes, you did!"

"Good, then I'm in the right row."

★ ★ ★

It's the installment plan that will keep a lot of animals from wearing their own fur coats next winter.

★ ★ ★

"I'll take the dollar dinner, waiter."

"Yes sir. On white or on rye?"

★ ★ ★

"Do you realize," said a man in a cafeteria to a stranger across the table, "that you are reading your paper upside down?"

"Of course I realize it," snapped the stranger. "Do you think it's easy?"

★ ★ ★

The manufacturer was asked what part his company had played in the war effort.

"See that big tank over there?" he asked, pointing to a monster with terrific firing power. "Well, we made the paper clips that held the blueprints together."

★ ★ ★

A lady was walking along the street when she came upon a crowd of children standing around a cat. She asked them what they were doing.

"We're having a contest," said one. "Whoever tells the biggest story wins the cat."

"What a naughty competition," said the lady. "When I was a little girl I never told an untrue story."

"Give her the cat," shouted the little girls.

★ ★ ★

A street car conductor fears no one—he tells them all where to get off.

Straight Thinking

By Clay Coss

SEVERAL years ago a book was published entitled *Uncommon Sense*. Its author argued that the quality which we generally call "common sense" is, as a matter of fact, extremely uncommon and rare.

Many people would say that this trait, "common sense," is instinctively sound judgment. They would say that a person who has it can, without the benefit of much formal education, think a problem through and make a wise decision—that he can make such a decision quickly, without careful study.

Undoubtedly there are some individuals of unusual native intelligence who can, apparently without effort, make quick and correct decisions on difficult matters. Such individuals, though, are so rare that the quality they possess must be considered not as "common sense," but as something very *uncommon*.

The average person, unless he is acquainted with all the facts in any given case, is likely to be the victim of false notions and prejudices. When confronted with a complex problem, he applies these prejudices and comes up with a snap judgment which he calls "common sense."

Such a judgment can easily be wrong. In serious matters it can lead to disaster. The ordinary individual, if he wants to act wisely—to have good judgment—must carefully and thoroughly investigate any problem before making a decision upon it. He must not rely upon his so-called common sense to find the right answer.

Instinct, we are told, serves many animals well. Human beings, however, have the ability to study, investigate, and think. They should make the most of these capacities. It is dangerous for any person to assume that he has "uncommon sense." The safe course is to study carefully the facts involved in our personal problems and in those of the world.



Clay Coss



CAPITOL HILL, Washington, D. C. Although Congress is not now in session, numerous congressional committees are still making investigations and studies of various kinds. Their activities center in the Capitol, and in the House and Senate Office Buildings shown in the picture above.

The Story of the Week

Two New Nations

Two new independent countries, formerly parts of British India, are organizing their governments. They are Pakistan and the Dominion of India. For many years the Indian people awaited freedom from British rule, but members of India's two leading religions—Hindu and Moslem—disagreed on plans for an independent government. Finally British and native leaders decided to set up two separate countries—the Dominion of India, for areas that are mainly Hindu, and Pakistan for Moslems.

The new states came into being on August 15. Each remains a Dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations. This means that their official connections with Great Britain are about the same as those of Canada and Australia. They are to govern themselves, but remain loyal to the British King.

Many of old India's 562 independent



PISA'S LEANING TOWER moves a little more out of line each year. Although it may be centuries before the tower topples over completely if nothing is done, Italian engineers want to halt its progress by putting a concrete foundation under the 600-year-old structure.

states, which occupied about two-fifths of her area, are still trying to decide whether to join one of the new Dominions or to continue as separate lands. Some of these free native states have already entered one Dominion or the other.

There was a great deal of violence in India as the new countries came into existence. In some areas, local disputes about boundary lines resulted in considerable bloodshed.

The British King's representative, or Governor General, in the Hindu Dominion of India is a Britisher, Viscount Mountbatten. The Governor General of Pakistan is Mohammed Ali Jinnah, native leader of the Moslem League.

United Nations officials announced that old India's UN seat would go to the larger of the two new lands, the Dominion of India. Pakistan's application for UN membership was approved by the Security Council and will go to the General Assembly later.

The Meeting in Brazil

The inter-American conference which has been taking place near Rio de Janeiro marks the fourth meeting of American foreign ministers since the machinery for these gatherings was set up at the Lima Conference in 1938.

The Rio meeting was called to devise a hemisphere defense system for the Americas. At the Mexico City Conference in 1945 the American nations, in a wartime measure, pledged themselves to joint action to repel aggression against any one of them. (Argentina was not invited to the Mexican conference, but later accepted the pledge of mutual aid.) It was felt at the time that as soon as the war was over, a permanent arrangement for hemisphere defense should be carried out. The conference near Rio, which opened on August 15, was arranged to take up this matter.

The accomplishments and possible long-range effects of the meeting will be discussed in coming issues of this paper.

Atomic Energy Control

A complete and seemingly hopeless deadlock has developed over atomic energy control. The United States and the majority of other United Nations members want to establish an international agency and give it sweeping powers over atomic energy. It alone could produce atomic power. It would furnish such power to individual nations for industrial uses. It could send its inspectors to any country at any time to see that atomic energy was not being produced except as authorized.

Russia opposes this system. She claims that it would give the international agency too much power over individual nations. She is willing to permit limited international control and inspection of atomic energy, but she would attach so many strings to such control that our country and most others feel her plan would be ineffective.

So long as Russia sticks to her position on this issue, the race for bigger and better atomic bombs will be on in full force. No nation can feel secure when it does not know from one day to the next when it might be suddenly attacked with this terrifying weapon.

Indonesian Dispute

As we go to press, both the United Nations and the United States are making a supreme effort to bring an end to fighting in the Dutch East In-



THE PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE has been in session at this exclusive Brazilian resort, 40 miles from Rio de Janeiro

dies. Although both the Dutch and the Indonesians agreed to the demands of the UN Security Council that they stop fighting, each side has repeatedly accused the other of breaking the truce. The United States has offered its assistance to both groups in settling the dispute.

Last March a plan was drawn up for an independent "United States of Indonesia." It was to go into effect on January 1, 1949, following a period in which the Dutch and the Indonesians would act as equal partners in governing the islands. The partnership, however, did not prove to be a happy one.

Both sides soon accused the other of breaking the March agreement. The Dutch said the Indonesians were not protecting Dutch-owned plantations. The Indonesians charged the Dutch with trying to regain full control of the islands. Because of these and other disagreements, the Dutch launched a full-scale attack on July 20. With superior training and equipment, their army made extensive gains against the native forces in both Java and Sumatra.

Shortly thereafter the Security Council made its demand that fighting cease. Both sides agreed to the truce which is now supposed to be in effect. Against the wishes of the Dutch, rep-

resentatives of the Indonesian Republic were admitted to the Security Council to present their point of view on the problem.

If the Security Council succeeds in bringing a lasting peace to the "Spice Islands," the prestige of the United Nations will be greatly increased. It is too early, however, to be certain of a successful outcome.

Hands Across the Sea

About a year ago, the 20,000 people of Dunkirk, New York, started piling up gifts for war-battered Dunkerque, France. Business houses, labor unions, clubs, and schools cooperated. They filled the city firehouse with food, clothing, farm implements, medical supplies, toys, cooking utensils, and seed. To a nearby farm they brought cattle, pigs, goats, and horses.

On Thanksgiving, French Ambassador Henri Bonnet came to Dunkirk to accept all these gifts for the port city of Dunkerque, France. Eighteen big trucks carried the various items, valued at about \$100,000, in a parade through the main street of the city.

After receiving these supplies, Dunkerque, France, began sending letters of thanks to its American namesake. Many of the letters were translated and printed in the local newspapers. Citizens of Dunkirk, New York, upon reading them, realized that Europeans are "folks like us." Soon they sent a shipment of gifts—\$150,000 worth—to Poland.

The people of Dunkirk, New York, feel that these projects have taught them to work together and have given them increased interest in the affairs of the rest of the world. They wish that many other American towns would follow their plan of "adopting" European localities that need help.

News of a similar project comes from Worthington, Minnesota. There the 6,000 residents are sending relief supplies, and information about America, to the people of Crailsheim, Germany—a town of approximately the same size.

Leaders in Sports

Golf, tennis, and baseball competition produced a number of outstanding stars this summer. In golf, Babe Didrikson Zaharias became the first



Still ticking!

FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

American to win the British women's open tournament. She also won 15 straight golf meets in the United States.

Babe, "the queen of golf," is often called the greatest woman athlete of today. She has earned laurels in track, baseball, and basketball. A member of the 1932 American Olympic team, she set four world records on the track.

Credit for baseball's first no-hit game of the season was earned by the Cincinnati Reds' Ewell Blackwell. The 24-year-old pitcher, who is playing his second season of big league ball, also hurled 16 winning games in a row, and found himself acclaimed as one of the leading pitchers in the majors.

On the tennis courts of Wimbledon, England, this summer, Jack Kramer again showed that he is the best amateur tennis player in the world today. The 26-year-old Californian blazed through the singles matches, losing only one set, to take the British title. Then with his partner, he walked off the courts with the doubles crown. This year he has met and defeated all the top American and foreign players. There are reports that he may turn professional at the end of this season, and engage in a series of matches with



LIFE WITH FATHER is now a movie! The hilarious story of a New York City family recently ended a record-breaking run on the stage. On the screen it is one of the best comedy hits of the year.

time record of 3,213 performances in New York before it closed last July.

Alaskan Settlement

About 340 miles of the Alaskan Highway, west of the Yukon Boundary, is to be opened for settlement next month. However, the Interior Department will at first approve settlements only at "favorable points" along the Alaskan end of the international highway. Built in 1942 as a military supply route, the highway connects Dawson Creek, British Columbia, with Fairbanks, Alaska.

Most of the land bordering the Alaskan section of the highway is unsuitable for raising crops. The extreme distance from market centers is another obstacle to successful farming.

For these reasons, the Interior Department has advised that settlement be for commercial and recreational, rather than agricultural, purposes. It is believed that hotels, camps, and gasoline stations along the highway might serve tourists and help to attract new enterprises to Alaska.

Intelligence Service

For the first time in history the United States is to have a world-wide intelligence service to obtain information about foreign powers. In the recent bill providing for unification of the armed services, Congress provided for a Central Intelligence Agency to keep the United States posted on the strength and weaknesses of foreign nations.

The new intelligence unit will be directly responsible to the National Security Council, which is headed by the President of the United States. The director of the Central Intelligence Agency will be appointed by the President. The director's salary will be \$14,000 a year.

It will be the task of the Central Intelligence Agency to collect all types of information that may seem essential to this country in war or in the preservation of peace.

Pan-American Club

The Pan-American Friendship Club, a national organization with headquarters in California, has been organized to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those of the Latin American countries. The Club is now in process of establishing chapters over the nation.

Membership is open to those who are interested in Pan-American relations, and are at least 18 years old. The Club authorizes membership for a few high school seniors under 18. Annual dues are \$6. Each member receives a free textbook on Latin America.

It has been suggested that junior Friendship Clubs might be started among students who are interested in the Latin American countries.

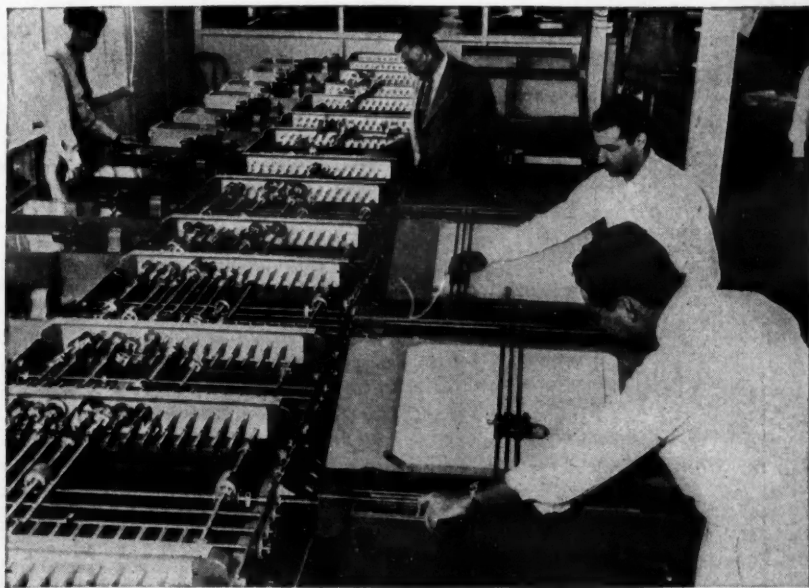
National headquarters of the Pan-American Friendship Club are at 600 East Garfield, Glendale, California.

Readers Say—

As soon as our readers have had time to get back to their study of current events, and have had time to express themselves on vital issues in letters to this column, we shall resume publication of *Readers Say*.

Letters may deal with any subject of interest to students and teachers. They may give us your opinion on the topics discussed in these pages, or they may tell of interesting activities in which you and your school are engaged.

We ask only that your letters be brief. Our space is limited, and we want to publish as many letters as possible.



"THE BRAIN" is a new machine that solves in two weeks mathematical problems that would take a man 17 years to work out with pencil and paper. Above, some professors at the University of California at Los Angeles feed the gadget a problem.

Science News

Some scientists believe that airlines can make their planes safer by arranging seats so that passengers would ride backward. It is said that seats arranged in that fashion, if they are properly designed, can protect passengers against injury from a sudden jolt, even though an accident brings the plane from a speed of 200 miles per hour to a complete stop in as little as nine feet.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Thomas K. Cureton, of Illinois, has for a number of years been studying carefully the particular physical characteristics required for different sports. Thus he and his assistants can help young athletes to discover the types of athletic competition for which they are best suited. Moreover, he can often find and remedy defects that would prevent them from becoming experts.

★ ★ ★

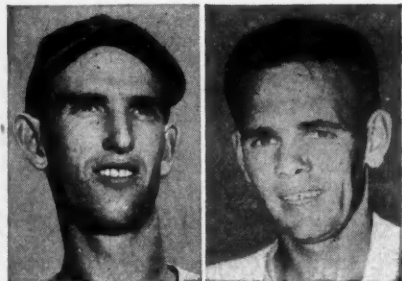
Jean Piccard, the famous balloonist, is planning to make another trip into the stratosphere next summer. He hopes to rise almost 20 miles above the earth. The present stratosphere balloon altitude record is about 14 miles. Piccard's "gondola" will be fastened to a cluster of at least 75 balloons, each 65 feet in diameter.

Piccard is now teaching aeronautics at the University of Minnesota. His twin brother, Auguste, who is in Belgium, has also made stratosphere balloon flights. At present, however, Auguste is working on a vessel in which he expects to dive several miles below the surface of the ocean.

★ ★ ★

The Federal Bureau of Investigation can trace cars of hit-and-run drivers by examining a tiny speck of automobile paint. It uses an electronic device that can distinguish two million different colors. With this machine, a fragment of automobile paint from the clothing of the victim, and a set of paint samples from car manufacturers, detectives often find the offending vehicle.

By THOMAS K. MYER.



ACME



ACME

FOUR SPORTS LEADERS: Top left, Ewell Blackwell, of pitching fame. Top right, Jack Kramer, tennis star. Lower left, Babe Zaharias, greatest woman athlete. Lower right, Bobby Locke, golf genius from South Africa.

Bobby Riggs. These two players are widely considered the greatest in the world today.

Life with Father

Life with Father, the play which ran for almost eight years on Broadway, has been made into a technicolor film by Warner Brothers, with William Powell and Irene Dunne as "Father" and "Mother." Laid in New York City in the 1880's, *Life with Father* portrays the home life of the Day family, which is composed of a dictatorial red-haired father, a flighty mother, and four red-headed sons. It is one of the most humorous stories of its kind ever written.

Life with Father was originally a collection of sketches written by the late Clarence Day, Jr., well-known author. Based on Mr. Day's boyhood, the sketches were brought together in book form and became a best seller.

Made into a play, *Life with Father* proved so popular that it set an all-

Marshall Plan

(Concluded from page 1)

now begun to take fairly definite shape, and is at a stage where it can be widely discussed among the American people.

Before going into the pros and cons which are already being aired, it is well to go back to the beginnings of the plan. The proposal of the United States, which was given in a few brief sentences by Secretary Marshall, might be expressed in these words:

"It seems to us that greater progress can be made toward bringing about the recovery of Europe if we tackle your difficulties as a whole. So

will need less than if you were working by yourselves and receiving some piecemeal help from us."

That, in general, is what we told Europe early this summer. The proposal was eagerly received on the continent, for it appeared to be a practical plan of reconstruction.

Seizing the opportunity held forth to them, European leaders called a conference of their nations. All countries were invited except two: (1) Spain, because its leaders are disliked by most European governments, and (2) Germany, because it is still broken into occupation zones. It was felt, however, that German resources could be used in the program.

As we now know, the attempt to mobilize most of the continent behind

plan for the countries around her—a program called the Molotov Plan, after Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov.

This leaves Europe split into two groups of nations, each working separately under different plans and different leadership. We can only wait to see what the results of the division may be. While it would have been better to have Europe working as a unit, it may be possible for the two plans to produce successful results. It is equally possible that the division in Europe may become deep and lasting, bringing first a bitter competition for economic advantages and later resulting in war.

Europe now awaits the reaction of the American people to the Marshall

"Actually these huge sums would have to be furnished not in mere dollars, but in resources—in the products from our farms, mines, forests, and factories. During the war and since, the drain on these riches has been so tremendous that there is danger of exhausting them. We simply cannot continue the pace, for we have to keep ourselves strong in case of war."

The reply of those who support the Marshall Plan may be summed up as follows:

"While the relief granted by the United States thus far has been generous, it has had to be granted quickly, without any organized program for recovery, because the needs of war-stricken people were so desperate.

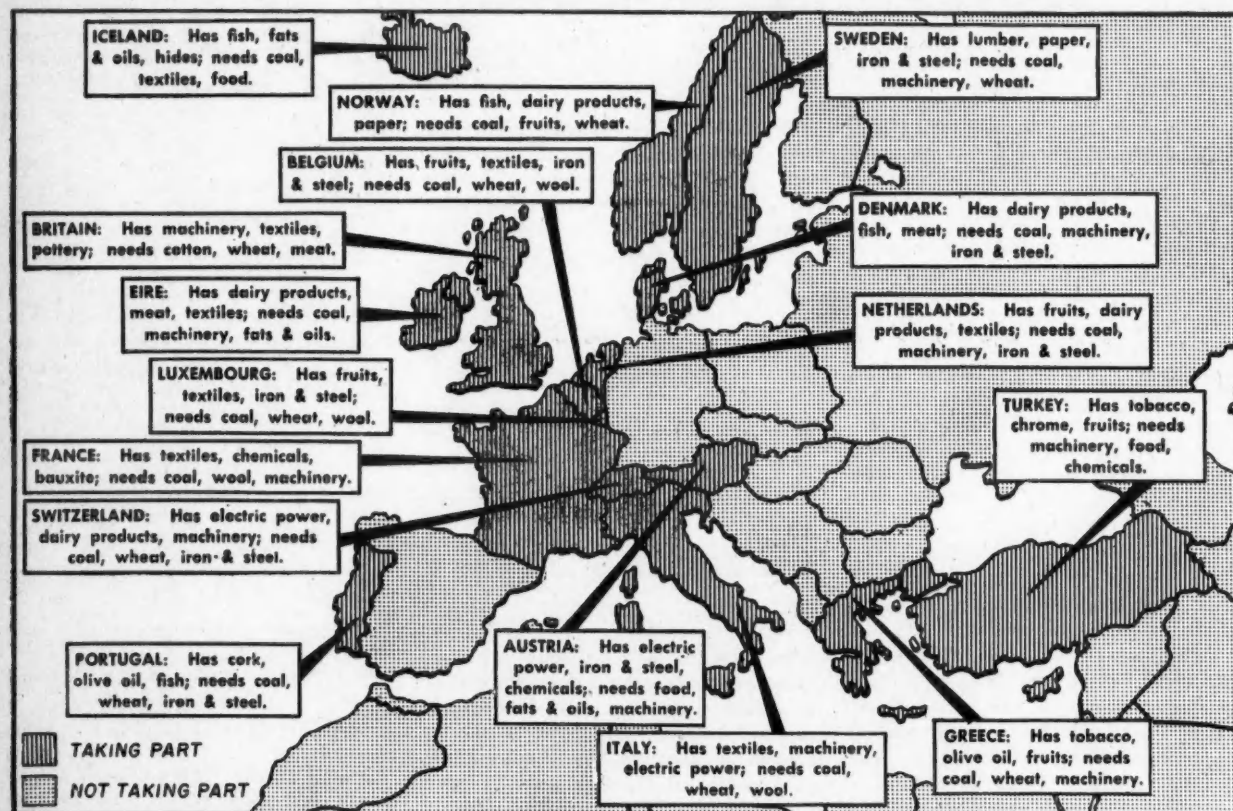
"Now that the initial emergencies have been met, there remains a great need to launch a bold program for permanent recovery. No one can say for certain what the cost to us will be until further details have been mapped out. But with the countries helping one another, we may find that our assistance will not prove so expensive as predicted.

"Whatever the final figures turn out to be, we cannot afford to pass by the opportunity of furnishing this assistance. In the first place, we cannot have lasting prosperity in this country unless the rest of the world is prosperous. If other nations continue to live in misery and poverty, they will not be able to buy our products or furnish goods which we would like to purchase from them.

"By helping them to win a higher standard of living, moreover, we shall strike a blow at one of the causes of war—poverty and discontent. For the fact is that prosperous, happy people are less inclined to engage in war than are poor and discouraged people.

"On the other hand, if we fail to help them now, they will feel that we have let them down. In the future, they may turn to Russia instead of us for leadership. And if they do turn against us, we may have to spend a great deal more to defend ourselves than we would have spent on the Marshall Plan."

After weighing these pros and cons, Congress will decide what to do.



SIXTEEN COUNTRIES of Europe are cooperating in an effort to rebuild under the Marshall Plan

we suggest, first, that you get together and draw up a list of all that you need in order to shake off the effects of the war. Show how many tons of coal you need to run the factories in all your countries. Decide how much food your people should have so that they may become strong and healthy. List the raw materials which are required to feed your factories and to rebuild your cities.

"Next, you should make another list of the products and resources which you yourselves can furnish as a group. Even though you are in bad shape, you are producing some food, some coal, some metals and lumber, and some manufactured products. Find out exactly how much Europe is producing, and see how this list compares with what your countries need. This will tell you how much more coal you need; how much additional food, raw materials, and so on.

"Then come to us and tell us what supplies we might furnish to make up for what you lack. Let us know what aid you need as a group of nations, and that will enable us to decide how much we can furnish.

"The purpose of this plan is to help you help yourselves. Each of you has more of certain products than one country needs. Each of you lacks other products or materials. By trading back and forth, you can help each other to a great extent. You will still need some aid from us, but you

the Marshall Plan did not succeed. It began to crumble when Russia voiced strong criticisms of the program. She probably felt the plan would cause European nations to look to the United States for economic leadership. They would undoubtedly be grateful to America if the program were to bring about their recovery, and they would have little reason to look to Russia or to communism for salvation.

Led by the Russians, eight other countries turned down the invitation to share in the plan: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. Some of them had indicated their interest in it during the early stages of discussion, but dared not anger the Soviet Union.

The failure of these countries to support the program was definitely a disappointment to the rest of Europe. It would have bolstered the fight for recovery to have had behind it Russia's vast resources, Poland's coal, Rumania's oil, Hungary's wheat, Yugoslavia's copper, Finland's forest products and Czechoslovakia's manufactured products. Those countries, in return, have great need for some of the resources of western Europe and for American assistance.

Rather than lose the benefits of the plan for themselves, 16 countries of western Europe decided to go ahead with it. Russia is promoting a similar

Plan. Although the idea originated here, the debate over it is just beginning to get into full swing. The opponents take this position:

"It is a good thing for at least some of the European countries to begin working together on the tasks of recovery. Such cooperation might well have begun even earlier than this.

"The United States, however, should not attempt to become the financial backer of the program. In view of the vast needs of the European countries, the burden of the role proposed for us is much too great for one nation to attempt to bear. We cannot afford it.

"The United States cannot be accused of selfishness if it adopts this viewpoint. Since the end of the war, we have spent about 20 billion dollars on relief assistance to foreign countries. Had it not been for our generous contribution, war-caused hardships might have brought chaos to many countries. Death from starvation, cold, and sickness would have been much more widespread.

"Now that we have dealt with the worst emergencies, we must grant our assistance more cautiously. It is certain that we shall still heed many cries for help, and not cut off our aid abruptly. At the same time, we should not undertake a new and enormous program that might cost us from three to five billion dollars a year for four or five years.

Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the word or phrase following whose meaning is most nearly the same. Turn to page 7, column 4, for the correct answers.

1. He was the outstanding *protagonist* (prō-tag'ō-nist) of the new machine. (a) opposer (b) enemy (c) supporter (d) originator.
2. It was a *pretentious* (prē-ten'shūs) mansion. (a) famous (b) showy (c) neglected (d) mysterious.
3. The *garrulous* (gār'yō-lus) old captain told of his adventures. (a) rich (b) severe (c) proud (d) talkative.
4. A *vehement* (vē'he-ment) protest would be: (a) stupid (b) violent (c) weak (d) listless.
5. The jury felt that there was *tangible* (tan'ji-bl) evidence. (a) flimsy (b) doubtful (c) substantial (d) hidden.
6. Who is the *recipient* (rē-sip'i-ēnt)? (a) receiver (b) witness (c) judge (d) donor.

Britain's Dark Days

Inability to Sell Enough Abroad to Pay for Vitrally Needed Foreign Products Is Crux of Present Trouble

DURING the darkest days of the war when invasion and destruction threatened, the English and their allies kept hope alive by repeating the assertion, "There will always be an England."

There may, indeed, always be an England, but whether the country can maintain its old place of prosperity and power is a question. A grave crisis has arisen and Prime Minister Clement Attlee said recently that the situation is "as serious as any that has faced us in our long history."

The Prime Minister had in mind not England alone, but the island of which it is a part—the island of Great Britain, homeland of the British Empire.

Included in Great Britain are England, Scotland and Wales. The area, about 88,000 square miles, is a little larger than that of Kansas. The population of 46,000,000 is a third as great as that of the United States.

Reasons for Greatness

How did this small country gain such a pre-eminent place among the nations of the world? What traits of character, what natural resources and what favorable circumstances made the British so strong in the past? What weaknesses have resulted in the present crisis? Can the resources, natural and human, which were relied upon in earlier years lead the nation through its present difficulties?

An outstanding source of British strength has always been the character of the people. They are intelligent and resourceful. Courage is one of their virtues. In times of crisis they do not give up, but stubbornly work their way through. That is what they did during the Napoleonic wars when, for a time, most of the world was against them. They maintained their courage and resolution during the recent war when they held out against overwhelming odds.

The British are skilled in industry. They led the world in the use of new machinery in the early years of the industrial revolution. Thus they maintained first position among the nations in manufacturing during the Nineteenth Century.

These island people have always been as skilled in politics as in industry. Through centuries they have carried the torch of democracy. They are highly imaginative and have given the world a great literature.

In the past, Britain's island position gave her a great advantage over the

nations on the European continent. Armies which, during the frequent wars, wrought devastation and destruction, were forced to stop at the Channel.

That advantage is no longer enjoyed. Foreign armies did not land on British shores during the last war, but factories and homes were shattered by air attacks.

Britain's material resources are important, but limited. There are vast quantities of coal, and it has been exported freely to other nations. Iron resources are rich.

On the other hand the British lack many vital raw materials. For example, British factories have manufactured textile products, particularly cotton and woolen goods. Cotton, however, is not produced in England and must be imported in order to keep the cotton factories in operation. The supply of wool is small and England must bring in large quantities of it from the outside.

There is quite a little good farm land, but not enough to supply food for the large population. The British are unable to raise much more than a third of their food.

Despite certain disadvantages the people of Great Britain have, in the past, got along very well. This is the way they have managed things: They bought from foreigners enough cotton, wool, steel and other materials to keep their factories going. They also bought food abroad.

These goods cost the British a great deal of money, but they obtained the money in these ways:

- (a) They sold coal to nations in need of the fuel.
- (b) They sold cotton and woolen goods, machinery and other manufactured products to foreigners.
- (c) They maintained a large merchant fleet, and carried not only their



ONE OF BRITAIN'S LEADING ASSETS is the quality of her people. Hard work and determination have seen them through many a crisis. The 14-year old carpenter apprentices in the picture above show the spirit in which the British are tackling their present problems.

own goods, but the goods of other nations across the seas and oceans. Foreigners paid large sums of money for this service.

(d) They had huge sums invested in the industries of other countries. Interest on their foreign investment and loans poured into Britain.

These four sources of income brought them enough money so that they could buy what they needed from abroad, and they maintained flourishing manufacturing industries.

Today's Predicament

Today the British people are not producing so much coal, partly because their mining machinery is out-of-date and partly through lack of a labor supply. Hence they are selling less coal abroad.

Exports of manufactured goods have fallen off, largely because of the fact that their old customers, the people of the European nations are impoverished by the war and cannot buy.

A third of British shipping was destroyed by the war, and the nation is taking in little money from the hauling of foreign products.

During the war the British sold most of their foreign investments to get money to carry on their operations, so interest from abroad no longer flows into the country.

The result of these developments is that the people of Great Britain are not getting enough money to pay for the food and materials they need.

What is the remedy? Prime Minister Attlee says that the people must tighten their belts, reduce their standards of living. They must get along without the things they cannot buy. Furthermore they must work harder, so as to produce more. Then they can sell more abroad and will have more money to buy foreign products.

Until they can achieve this goal, however, British leaders are hoping to obtain additional loans from the United States. They want to use the borrowed money partly for buying new machinery for their factories and mines—machinery which will enable them to produce more industrial goods for foreign sale. Our officials are considering the entire loan question at the present time.

Suggested Weekly Study Guide

Political Scene

1. What phase of the 1948 election campaign are we in today?
2. Name three men who are prominently mentioned as possibilities for the Republican presidential nomination.
3. Who is expected to be the Democratic nominee?
4. What are national conventions?
5. Why should voters take part in the party or primary elections?
6. List three major issues that will probably play a large part in the political debate leading up to the 1948 elections.

Discussion

1. What do you think you can do to prepare yourself for intelligent voting?
2. Why, in your opinion, do only one-third of the voters usually take part in primary elections? What do you think could be done to encourage greater participation?

Marshall Plan

1. What step under the Marshall Plan will nations of Europe take this month?
2. What work must then be done on this side of the Atlantic?
3. Outline briefly the proposals made by our Secretary of State that have come to be known as the Marshall Plan.

4. Which European nation led in opposing the Plan?
5. What reasons have been given for that country's opposition, and what are thought to be the real reasons?
6. Name three other nations that are not taking part.
7. How many countries are cooperating under the Plan?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not approve of the general principles behind the Marshall Plan? Explain.
2. Do you think the United States is justified in sponsoring such a program for Europe? State your position.

Miscellaneous

1. True or false: Third parties have often been successful in the United States.
2. What two new nations were recently created?
3. Why did the Dutch attack the Indonesians during the summer?
4. How has Dunkirk, New York, assisted Dunkerque, France?
5. What is the Central Intelligence Agency?
6. How did the British obtain money before the war to buy raw materials from other countries?

7. Name four outstanding figures in the sports world today.

Outside Reading

"Like a Vast Queue, Waiting for Hope," by Lester Markel, *New York Times Magazine*, August 3, 1947. A picture of Western Europe and of Britain.

"The Ruhr—Valley of Decision," by Siegfried Garbuny, *Current History*, July 1947. Describes the German Ruhr, a coal region important to all Europe.

"Britain's Next Big Crisis," by C. Hartley Grattan, *Harper's*, July 1947. Britain's predicament, and some suggested remedies.

"Political Speculation Holds Spotlight Today in Washington," *Congressional Digest*, June-July 1947. Possible 1948 candidates and issues.

Answers to Vocabulary Test

1. (c) supporter; 2. (b) showy; 3. (d) talkative; 4. (b) violent; 5. (c) substantial; 6. (a) receiver.

Pronunciations

Ali Jinnah—ah'lee jin'uh
Dunkerque—dün-kèrk
Henri Bonnet—ahn-rè bō-nè
Saudi Arabia—sah-oo'dee uh-rā'bi-uh



GREAT BRITAIN faces a serious economic crisis

Career Prospects for Tomorrow - - Planning Ahead

FEW decisions which you as a student will be called upon to make will affect your future life as much as the decision concerning the choice of an occupation. The way you spend your hours and days, the type of friends you meet, the activities in which you will engage, your income: all these will depend largely upon the job you have.

Important as it is that young men and women should go very carefully into the matter of their future careers, most of them do not do so. They dream lazily of future success, but do little definite planning for it. They wait until the time has come when they must go out and get jobs. Then they take whatever position they can find.

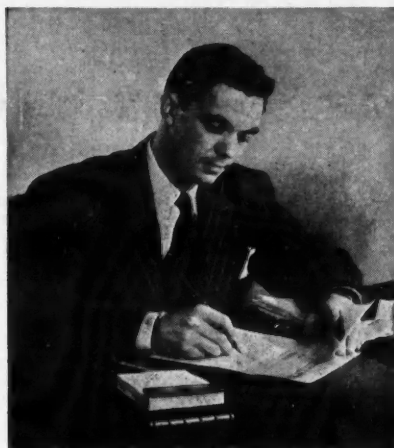
The fact that one takes a job of some kind when he gets through school does not mean necessarily, of course, that he will follow the same line of work permanently. He may change and shift from one thing to another, until he finds something that suits him and something for which he is fitted. Unless one takes thought in advance, however, there is a strong probability that he will either keep on doing the work he happens to fall into, or else that he will shift to something else only a little better.

While a student is in high school, he would do well to make it his business to study his possibilities—to find out what kind of work he is likely to do best. It would be well for him to study the opportunities in the industrial world so as to determine the

jobs and careers which appeal to him.

THE AMERICAN OBSERVER will undertake throughout the year to help students who are interested in the choice of careers. This section of the paper will discuss different vocational opportunities.

Each week we shall take up some occupation, giving consideration to the needs of young men and women alike.



HAROLD LAMBERT
WHAT CAREER are you planning to enter?

There will be information about the nature of the work in the vocation which is under consideration. An effort will be made to give students a picture of what their daily activities will be like if they choose this or that vocation. There will be further information concerning the chances of getting a job in their chosen vocation. Questions such as these will be an-

swered in the case of each occupation taken up. What is the work like? Can one ordinarily find a job at this work? Are the chances of promotion favorable? How far may one go in it if he succeeds? What kind of ability does it call for? What preparation can be made?

As you read these discussions on the different vocations week by week,



ACNE

you will become acquainted with a wide range of occupational opportunities. You will, no doubt, become especially interested in certain fields of work. You may not make a definite decision. It is not essential that you should.

But you will be thinking about your own ability. You will be examining yourself, determining what your

strength is and what your weaknesses are. You will be correcting your weaknesses so as to prepare yourself for the vocations you like best. You will have an objective to strive for during your school years.

It is not to be thought for a moment that your sole object in going to school is to prepare for vocational success. Education has many other objectives, but one of them is unquestionably to lay the foundation for success in vocations which are pleasant and which will offer one an opportunity to serve society as well as himself. For that reason, vocational study should have a place in each student's program.

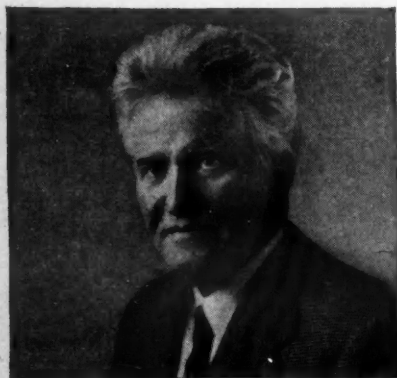
Saudi Arabia is planning to build within the next four years two cross-country rail lines, many roads, airfields, new schools, hospitals, irrigation systems, and electric power plants. These improvements will be paid for with the money which the government earns by selling oil to other countries. Saudi Arabia, about the size of Italy and France combined, is located across the Red Sea from Egypt, and is largely a desert land. Its oil resources are so rich, however, that the country has an opportunity to develop into a prosperous and modern state.

Progress in Arabia will depend upon the good intentions of its leader, Ibn Saud. He rules the country with almost absolute power. It now seems that he intends to use the money obtained from foreign oil sales to improve the welfare of his people.

Historical Backgrounds - - by David S. Muzzey

NOW that the Democratic and Republican parties are coming to grips in preparation for next year's presidential campaign, it is interesting to go back and trace the history of our party system. There were fore-runners of parties even before the United States became a nation.

"As far back as the middle of the 18th century," says James Bryce in



HARRIS & EWING
ROBERT LA FOLLETTE led one of the more successful attempts to establish a third party in the United States.

"The American Commonwealth," it was the custom in Massachusetts, and probably in other colonies, for a group of "leading citizens to put forward candidates for the offices of the town or colony."

There were, however, no definite party organizations on a national scale during the first years of the government under the Constitution. President George Washington hoped that there never would be national

political parties like the Whigs and the Tories of England. He deplored their bitter political campaigns.

Nevertheless, by the end of Washington's administration, party lines were forming. The followers of Hamilton, who favored a strong central government that could keep order and protect property rights, were coming together in what was called the Federalist party. The followers of Jefferson came to be known as the Republicans, or the Democratic Republicans. They favored a weak central government, because they feared that the upper classes would control the government.

At first the parties were not strongly organized. There was little party machinery. The parties had almost disappeared by 1817.

By the 1830's, the period of Andrew Jackson, the parties became well organized with leaders in local voting districts, in city wards, in the states, and in the entire nation. At that time, there were again two well-defined parties, the Democrats (who were the successors of the Jeffersonians) and the Whigs.

The Whig party, an outgrowth of the Federalist party, was shortlived. By the 1850's it was disappearing. Its place was taken in 1854 by the present Republican party, which was made up in part of Whigs and in part of northern Democrats hostile to slavery.

Since that time, we have had two leading parties, the Republican and Democratic. From 1861, when the Republicans came to power, until the present, Republican presidents have

occupied the White House for a total of 56 years, while Democratic presidents have served for 30 years.

From time to time since the Civil War, there have been attempts to form new parties. In the early 1890's the Populists, drawing their strength from western farmers, organized a party and in the election of 1892 carried a few states. In 1912, Theodore Roosevelt broke away from the Republican party and ran on a progressive ticket. His group polled more votes than the regular Republicans in the election of that year. In the 1924 election, the Progressive Party under the leadership of Senator Robert La Follette polled a large number of votes.

For the most part, the Republican and Democratic parties have not met

with serious or prolonged competition. Today, they have no rivals of any size.

It is true that there are members of each of these parties who are dissatisfied with the policies of their leaders. Some observers predict that the discontented groups may break away and form a new party.

There is today a great deal of speculation about the possibility that Henry Wallace, former Vice President and cabinet member, who has broken with President Truman on foreign policy issues, may undertake to form a new party. The record of third parties in the past is not encouraging to dissatisfied political leaders, however, and they usually decide in the end to remain with their parties and exert an influence from within.

Two Hundred Years Ago - 1747

ENGLAND, in relation to other countries, was near the peak of her power. France, her outstanding rival, was almost equally strong. Other leading European nations were Russia, Turkey and Austria.

There were few large cities in Europe. Berlin had a population of less than 100,000.

The population of the American colonies was about 1¼ million. Germans were settling in Pennsylvania at the rate of 2,000 a year. All the thirteen colonies had been founded.

Frederick the Great was ruling in Prussia. Later, Prussia was to join

with other states in forming Germany.

George Washington, a boy of 15, was acquiring skill as a surveyor.

Samuel Johnson was carrying on his work as a writer in England, while Voltaire was writing and philosophizing in France. Goldsmith was a young man at the beginning of his career.

In the world of music, Bach and Handel had attained fame.

There were four colleges in the American colonies, Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, and Princeton.

Newspapers were being established in most of the colonies.